

The Daily Gazette

Published every evening except Sunday, at Holt, Bowen & Wilcox, in Lippin's Block, Main Street.

TERMS: SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. CASH IN ADVANCE. CASH IN ADVANCE.

RATES OF ADVERTISING: One square, one inch wide, for the first week, 25 cents; for each subsequent week, 15 cents.

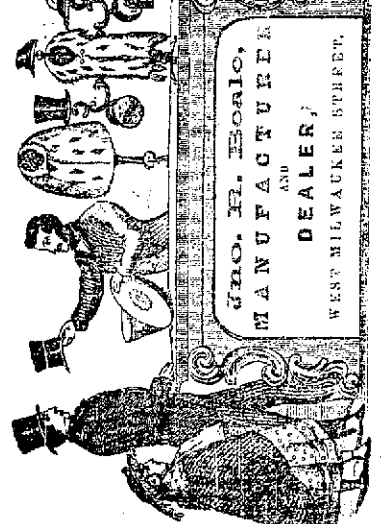
Business Directory: L. DAY & CO., East and Blue Manufacturers, in William's 5 story block, East Milwaukee street.

THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

AND THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE. I certify that we have purchased from the Farmers' Hemming & Thomas...

Lessors, Hemming & Thomas. I certify that we have purchased from the Farmers' Hemming & Thomas...

WE WILL



Now sell a good HAT OR CAP CHEAPER

than can be bought in the West.

Just Received, the largest stock ever brought to this market...

Consisting in part of SILK, FUR, FELT, WOOL, STRAW, PANAMA AND LINBORN.

HATS. Cloth and Velvet Caps. In short everything NEW AND GOOD.

MEN AND BOYS. Fine HATS shaped according to the head with the French Construction...

HAT STORE. Fire, Life and Marine. Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company...

DAILY GAZETTE.

A MAN PROSECUTED FOR FEEDING HIS VISITORS ON ROAST CAR.—The Pittsburgh Dispatch says:

A hearing will take place before Alderman Scott, on next Tuesday, of a singular charge preferred by J. H. Henrichs, keeper of the hall on Federal street, against Conrad Eberhart, a brewer at the foot of Troy hill.

The affair of the supper was regarded as the offering of the olive branch on the part of Eberhart, and hence all parties were particularly desirous of making the most of the occasion.

The prospect of the opening of Lake navigation.—There is a fair prospect of the early opening of navigation this season, as the latest advices from the straits report the ice much thinner and the snow deeper than they have been for a number of winters.

Information from the ENEMY.—The Atlanta (Ga.) Commonwealth says, after noticing the occupation of Nashville by our troops:

"YANKESSES ENROUTE."—Under this heading the Richmond Examiner has the following significant intimation:

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JOB PRINTING!

Recent Large Additions. We have made the Gazette Office one of the Best Jobbing Offices in the West...

STEAM POWER AND FAST PRESSES! We are enabled to execute any order for work with a PROMPTNESS...

IN STYLE AND NEATNESS. We challenge a comparison with any or all.

THE PERSONAL ATTENTION. We have in our employment a German whose good taste and accuracy is not excelled anywhere...

Work and our Facilities for Executing It. In the fullest confidence that they will be ENTIRELY SATISFIED.

not only with the manner in which their orders are filled, but the prices charged.

Holt, Bowen & Wilcox. GREAT REDUCTION. The Prices.

SINGER & CO.'S STANDARD MACHINES. Well known to be the best for Manufacturing Purposes.

No. 1, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$90, Reduced to \$70.

No. 2, Standard Shuttle Machine, formerly sold at \$100, Reduced to \$75.

Singer's Letter A Machine. Is the best Machine in the world for Family Sewing and Light Manufacturing purposes.

FIFTY DOLLARS. The Nos. 1 and 2 machines are of great capacity and application for manufacturing purposes.

LEATHER WORK. In Carriage Trimming, Boot and Shoe Making, Harness Making, etc., they are of extra size, with an arm long enough to take under it and stitch the largest of them.

GENUINE ARTICLE. In case of small purchases, the money may be sent in advance and the goods will be sent by express.

I. M. SINGER & CO.'S GAZETTE, which is a beautifully illustrated Pictorial Paper.

We have made the above Reduction in Prices with the two-fold view of benefiting the trade and ourselves.

The public have been assured that the quality of our work is of the highest order, and that our prices are the lowest.

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1862

Chicago and North-Western Railway. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS. Trains leave Janesville:

Passenger Train, 8:20 A. M. Freight Train, 11:30 A. M.

Passenger Train, 1:30 P. M. Freight Train, 4:30 P. M.

Passenger Train, 7:30 P. M. Freight Train, 10:30 P. M.

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Michigan Central and Great Western (Canada) Railway. TRAINS leave the Great Central Depot, foot Lake at Chicago:

Chicago and Boston Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and Louisville Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and New York Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and St. Louis Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and Cincinnati Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and Philadelphia Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and Baltimore Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and Washington Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and New Orleans Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and Mobile Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and Savannah Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and Charleston Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and Richmond Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and Petersburg Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and Norfolk Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and Baltimore Express, every day except Sunday.

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Chicago and Norfolk Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and Baltimore Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and Philadelphia Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and Washington Express, every day except Sunday.

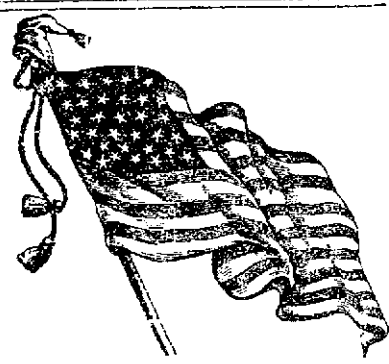
Chicago and New Orleans Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and Mobile Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and Savannah Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and Charleston Express, every day except Sunday.

Chicago and Richmond Express, every day except Sunday.



Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Repeal of the Personal Liberty Law.

The senate of this state has yielded to the clamor of pro-slavery partisans, and so far as that body is concerned, has repealed the personal liberty law of this state.

What debate was had on this occasion, we do not know, as the Madison papers contain but meager reports of it. That the six senators who opposed the repeal did so without giving ample reasons for their votes, we do not suppose. It may be considered good policy by some, just now, to keep the people in the dark on this subject.

So much of the proceedings are given, however, as to state that Mr. Spooner offered an amendment, which repealed but one section of the law, which amendment was rejected. What that section was is left to conjecture. We presume it was the last section, which provides that no judgment under the fugitive slave law shall be a lien on real estate and that no real or personal property shall be sold on such judgment in this state.

|| We should always have been satisfied to have had that portion of the law repealed. The other parts of the law ought, however, to have remained, because without it, a portion of the inhabitants of this state are liable to be dragged into slavery, without that proper and thorough investigation which every state is in duty bound to guarantee to the humblest human being who lives within its limits. While the general government retains an enactment so dangerous to liberty as the fugitive slave law, under which persons claiming the protection of our state who never were slaves, are liable to be consigned to perpetual bondage, upon the oath of an infamous slave stealer, without trial where arrested, and summarily tried a thousand miles away from friends to undergo a mockery of an examination by tribunals which declare that these people have no rights—while the federal government allows such a law to pollute the statute book, we insist that the least that the state of Wisconsin can do is to extend to those persons the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, that their case may be inquired into here on the spot where deprived of liberty, and so far as possible make legal provisions that the innocent and helpless may not suffer wrong.

The personal liberty law of this state with the repeal of its last section, contains just such provisions as are needful and proper for the protection of the rights of those who are claimed as fugitives, and for punishing those who falsely and maliciously pretend that a free person is a slave, for the purpose of removing such person from this state.

But with the total repeal of this law Wisconsin is made the unsubstantiated hunting ground of the slave hunter and the slave stealer. We do not believe the people asked the legislature to break down all safe guards against such a state of things, so disgraceful and humiliating, especially at a time when nearly all the slaveholders in the country are in rebellion.

This law, so ignorantly and unthinkingly denounced, contains nothing that is revolutionary or unconstitutional with the exception of the section proposed to be repealed, and is not more stringent than similar laws enacted by the slave holding states themselves. Its repeal, therefore, is unequalled for, save by a unreasoning and partisan clamor. We regret to see republicans yielding to such influences, not only in this matter, but in others, where the vital principles of the party are concerned. We are a party of freedom, and whenever, by compromise and concessions to slavery, we give up positions we have taken against that evil institution, or neglect to withdraw from it the protection of the nation and the states, so far as we can constitutionally, we are false to our professions made and proclaimed when the party was organized. As we are progressing now towards an entire obliteration of any strong lines of distinction, in this respect, between republicanism and pro-slavery democracy, it may become necessary, if this tendency continues, for those who intend to remain republicans, to unite in a call for a return to first principles. Certainly many of our party do not speak, write and vote as they did four years ago, and it is certain that principles have not changed, so we must conclude that men have modified their opinions.

The third sale of government cotton took place last Wednesday at the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn. One hundred and sixty-four bales were sold, varying in price from 25 to 35 cents. Thirty-four more bales were offered, but not sold, owing to 45 cents being offered for them. For the future government cotton will be sent to a foreign market for disposal.

The Oshkosh Northwestern says the preliminary survey on the extension of the Chicago and Northwestern railroad is completed as far as Deperu.

Large numbers of the persons who left Missouri for Illinois at the outbreak of the secession movement, are now returning to their homes.

The President's special message on "compensation emancipation," though rather bungling and mystical in some respects, will be hailed joyfully, indicating as it does very clearly that the question of slavery, the sole cause of the rebellion, is daily assuming a graver importance in the opinion of the administration. Neither the President nor his cabinet can overlook or dodge this question if they would; nor do we think they have any disposition to do so. Mr. Lincoln we believe is anxious that something should be done toward the removal of slavery, which has cost so much and fearful expenditure of life and treasure! He sees clearly enough that there must be action in one way or another. And this message is perhaps designed in part to awaken congress more fully to the necessity of adopting some prompt measures with regard to this subject. We hail it, therefore, as a sign of promise. The President is getting in earnest. That he will prosecute the war to a successful termination there can be no doubt. His ideas of compensation will hardly meet with a general approval. Nor do we believe that congress will incorporate them in any legislation on that subject. It might be well perhaps, if the government can do it, to render "pecuniary aid" to any state that should desire to rid itself of the curse of slavery. But this pecuniary aid should not be used by "such state in its discretion," to compensate slave owners who have been in rebellion against the government. If Mr. Lincoln desires to compensate in this direction, we are utterly opposed to his views. No state should exercise its discretion over a single dollar from the treasury of the nation for any such purpose. It will be sufficiently liberal, certainly, to compensate moderately only such slaveholders as have been truly loyal to the Union in this dark period of fratricidal strife. So far from giving to any rebel or disloyal, we should take from them even what they have, and appropriate it toward meeting the expenses of the government in carrying on the war. This is the verdict that the great mass of the loyal people of the country would unhesitatingly render.

The President gives it as his opinion that "gradual, and not sudden emancipation, is better for all." This judgment is open to criticism. Facts, which are represented as being "stubborn things," bear somewhat against it. The "Atlantic Monthly" for March contains an article of much statistical importance, on "the fruits of free labor in the smaller islands of the British West Indies." On some of those islands the slaves passed through no process of gradual emancipation. The change from chattel slavery to freedom was sudden. The results were good. The writer of the article alluded to says: "It is a remarkable experience of the West Indies, to be seriously considered in the settlement of our American problem, that the islands which abolished slavery the most summarily and entirely, succeeded the best after emancipation. Half freedom, both there and in Russia during the past year, has proved a source of jealousy to the free man, and of annoyance to the master, and ultimately, in the West Indies, interfered with production and the permanent welfare of the islands."

Antigua is cited as an example of emancipation "at once, without probation or apprenticeship. The consequences have been most happy." "Ten years before emancipation, the average annual export, as given by Sewell, was 12,500 hogsheads, (sugar), obtained by a field force of 18,320 slaves, of whom one-third were non-effective. From 1840 to 1850 the average was 13,000; from 1850 to 1860, 13,500, of superior weight, with a field force of 6,000."

These facts show that emancipation will pay, and that the idea of sudden emancipation need occasion no alarm. — W. —

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

GEN. FREMONT'S DEFENSE.

The statement of Gen. Fremont before the committee on the conduct of the war has been published, with the official correspondence relating thereto, in the New York Tribune. A given a brief abstract of the statement. The whole matter is too voluminous for a newspaper, although the Tribune has enterprisingly and generously published it, giving four pages of it. We doubt if any one can read the statement and evidence without the conviction that Gen. Fremont's administration of the western department is fully justified, and that it was exceedingly unfortunate for the country that it was broken down.

The correspondence gives a lamentable picture of the neglect of the western department before Fremont took the command. Washington army officers, during the winter of 1861, sent three or four hundred men in excess of a disaffected population which could only be kept down by a strong force, the army scattered in small detachments, on every hand calling for reinforcements; the troops neglected, ragged, poorly equipped, unpaid; the force just on the point of falling to pieces by the expiration of the enlistment of the three months' men; they suffering and indignant for the want of their pay, and scolding the idea of re-enlisting under such neglect; all appeals to Washington were ignored, and General Scott even ordering regulars from Lyon's command at Springfield, to swell the useless army of the Potomac.

It was in this state of affairs, when Gen. Fremont arrived on the ground, that he wanted money to pay several three months' regiments, to induce them to re-enlist. — The paymaster at St. Louis had \$300,000 in his hands, but refused to apply it to that purpose. General Fremont personally ordered him to bring to him \$100,000 for the pay of the volunteers, and compelled him to do it, stating in a private note to the President, his reasons. This was that act which the investigating committee charged to be "arbitrary and illegal," dangerous to "constitutional liberty, and in defiance of law." The people will justify it, and will wish that all the acts of arbitrary power, even against persons in civil life, had as good justification as this act of military necessity. The committee further went on to say that the act was not required by any military necessity. They gave little attention to the military necessity.

General Fremont was assigned to the command of the Mississippi department in July, with instructions that he was to create and organize an army and material to defend the Mississippi, and when ready report for further orders. He immediately set about procuring arms, and got an order on New York for 7,000 stand, and when he arrived there found it had been countermanded. This is a specimen of the way

he was aided all through. The fate of Lyon had been fixed by the circumstances before Gen. Fremont took command. Fremont did not what he could, but it was too late.

Not only was Gen. Lyon in a critical condition, but Cairo, Bird's Point and Cape Girardeau were threatened with a greatly superior force than at New Madrid. The intention of Gen. McClellan, who was in command up to the time that Fremont arrived, was chiefly directed to this danger, and he warned the officers immediately in command, of the large force gathering against them at these points. This attack was prevented by the show of force Fremont sent to that place, which he displayed as much as possible, for effect on the enemy, whom he had not sufficient force to meet. This display has also been charged against him.

The correspondence shows that after it became known where Price's intended point of attack was, which was at Paducah, supposed to be Booneville—Fremont's disposition was made to reinforce him from four points where troops were available. The numerous dispatches from Gen. Fremont to the various detachments, and the full and energetic arrangements to reinforce Mulligan, are a forcible comment on the charge that he was unskillful and inaccessible at that time.

In the midst of these efforts, with almost every point in Missouri threatened by the enemy, and Cairo and Paducah in danger, the army scattered in small detachments, trying to save the whole state, and had troops enough to send the reinforcements that were called for, and not arms for what he had, the pre-emptory order of Gen. Scott to send 5,000 well armed troops to Washington, shows the blissful state of mind at the capital in regard to western affairs.— This was backed by an order from Secretary Cameron and the President, and left no alternative. Two regiments were sent and reached Cincinnati on their way, when the western men at Washington got the order countermanded. These regiments were then sent to Kentucky.

About this time, with a situation of affairs requiring immense exertions and great additional supplies to save the state, without money, which had at all times been scantily supplied to him, the credit of Gen. Fremont was broken down by attacks from Washington. The subsequent advance of Gen. Fremont, in the face of all these obstacles, to southern Missouri, with an enthusiastic army, and with two of the finest months of the year for campaigning before him, the mission of Cameron and Adjutant General Thomas to Missouri, their coolly setting themselves at work to break down his credit, and the moral of Gen. Fremont from the head of an army which had not been attacked in the rear, would have entered Memphis last fall, are all well known to the public.

Had Cameron and Thomas set themselves at work to aid Fremont, instead of to break him down, they could have forwarded him then the transportation and supplies which they said he lacked. Trains from St. Louis could have been sent to his victorious army with everything it needed. Instead of that they predicted his failure for the want of these supplies, and then went back to Washington to await the fulfillment of their predictions, while the destruction of his army, and the loss of Missouri and the whole border—and to help along the breakdown if the event was likely to falsify their predictions.

The history of all the treason and treachery of this rebellion has nothing so infamous as this, and it is to be hoped, now that the spirit of the war is changed, that this stain upon his conduct will be wiped out.

The advance which has now been made at such great cost in Missouri, was accomplished by Fremont last fall; and it will be seen by the letter to the President in September, which we publish in our abstract, that he had then planned the movements by the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers on Nashville and Memphis.

FREMONT'S PLAN OF THE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN.

In September Fremont was completing his arrangements for the descent of the Mississippi, and on the 5th of that month he addressed the following letter to the president, setting forth the general plan of a campaign which has since been fulfilled, in part, by our troops:

"To the President:
"MY DEAR SIR—I send by another hand what I ask you to consider in respect to the subject of the note by your special messenger."

"In this I desire to ask your attention to the position of affairs in Kentucky, and to the rebel troops, driven out from Missouri, have invaded Kentucky in considerable force, and by occupying Union City, Hickman and Columbus, were preparing to seize Paducah and attack Cairo. I judged it impossible, without losing important advantages to defer any long a forward movement. For this purpose I have drawn from the Missouri side a part of the force which had been stationed at Bird's Point, Cairo and Cape Girardeau, to Fort Holt and Paducah, and which places have taken possession. As the rebel forces outnumber in our side the counties of Kentucky between the Mississippi and Tennessee rivers, as well as those along the latter and the Cumberland, are strongly secessionist, it becomes imperatively necessary to have the co-operation of the loyal Union forces under Generals Anderson and Nelson, as well as of those already engaged opposite Louisville, under Col. Rousseau. I have re-enforced, yesterday, Paducah with two regiments, and will continue to strengthen the position. I have also ordered to Fort Holt, Gen. Smith, who commands there, is reinforced sufficiently for him to spend his forces, he will have to take and hold Mayfield and Lovelockville, to be in the rear and flank of Columbus, and to occupy Smithland, controlling in this way the mouths of both the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers."

At the same time, Col. Rousseau should bring his force, increased, if possible, by two Ohio regiments in boats to Henderson, and taking the Henderson and Nashville railroad, occupy Hopkinsville, while Gen. Nelson should go with a force of one thousand by railroad to Louisville, and thence to Bowling Green. As the population in all the counties through which the above roads pass are loyal, this movement could be made without delay or molestation to the troops. Meanwhile, Gen. Grant would take possession of the entire Cairo and Fulton railroad, Pickett, New Madrid and the shore of the Mississippi opposite Hickman and Columbus. The foregoing disposition having been made, a combined attack will be made upon Columbus, and if successful in that, upon Hickman, while Rousseau and Nelson will move in concert, by railroad, to Nashville, Tennessee, occupying the state capital and, with an adequate force, New Providence. The conclusion of this movement would be a combined advance toward Memphis, on the Mississippi, as well as the Memphis and Ohio railroad, and I trust the result would be a glorious one to the country. In reply to a letter from Gen. Sherman, by the hand of General Williams, in relation to the vast importance of securing possession in advance of the country lying between Ohio, Tennessee and Mississippi, I have suggested the first part of the preceding plan. By extending my command to Indiana, Tennessee and Kentucky, you will enable me to attempt the accomplishment

of this all-important result; and in order to secure the secrecy necessary to its success, I shall not extend the communication which I have made to General Sherman, or repeat it to any one else.

With high respect and regard,
I am very truly yours,
J. C. FREMONT."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DESPATCHES.

Important Naval Conflict.

Loss of Federal Vessels.

The Merrimac and Ericsson Battery Engaged.

The Merrimac Compelled to Retire.

Cockpit Point Taken.

LEESBURG EVACUATED.

MONROE, March 10.
Sunday night's despatches bring important news via Fort Monroe. The rebel frigate Merrimac and gunboats Yorktown and Jamestown, attacked the Ericsson battery, after a five hours contest they were driven off, the former in a sinking condition. This is official.

The stars and stripes wave over Cockpit Point. At 2 o'clock on the 9th, the rebels began burning their tents and other property, difficult to save. The rebels also took the steamers Page. Our gunboats opened fire on the battery at half past 4 o'clock, landed and took possession.

In the naval engagement the Merrimac sank the Cumberland, captured and sunk the Congress, and took the officers prisoners. She afterwards opened fire on the Minnesota, when the Ericsson steamer Monitor opened fire on the enemy's vessels, and all retired except the Merrimac. These two iron clad vessels fought from 8 o'clock till noon, part of the time touching each other. The Merrimac retreated in a sinking condition. Nearly half the Cumberland's crew of 600 lost.

Col. Geary has taken possession of Leesburg with many prisoners and stores. The rebels evacuated the town.

CHARLESTON, Va., March 9.
Hundreds of contrabands are arriving from the country. The course adopted in regard to them is, if they have been employed by secession authorities, to turn them over to the division quartermaster to be employed by the federal government, but if proven otherwise, they are returned to their owners.

On Friday Capt. Coole's company of Maryland cavalry, 100 in number, came upon about 140 of the rebel cavalry, between Bunker Hill and Winchester. A skirmish ensued, lasting an hour, resulting in the killing of six of Ashley's men, and wounding five. Capt. Coole had three men wounded. A section of Mathew's battery came up to Capt. Coole's support, when Adj't Wilkins of Gen. Williams' staff had his horse shot under him.

It is believed at Bunker Hill, that the force at Winchester has been greatly reduced, leaving not over 3,000 to 4,000 men there. Others say that Gen. Jackson's force has been strengthened by three regiments from Leesburg.

Capt. Coole's scout last night reached a point only four miles from Winchester, but encountered no resistance, except from a small cavalry picket.

It is stated that but 400 of the 19th Mississippi regiment remained at Leesburg at the time of the evacuation. These retreated in the direction of Manassas Gap. This morning secession scouts attacked General Hamilton's pickets near Smith's mill, killing and wounding about 200 of our soldiers. They were pursued by the 3d Wisconsin, who had not returned at last accounts.

WASHINGTON, March 9.
The telegraph line to Fort Monroe was built by order of the secretary of war, under the direction of the general manager of military telegraph lines. The extension of the government line from Harrington, Delaware, to Cape Charles, was constructed in three days. Thirty miles of the submarine cable was manufactured for the channel crossing in 120 not over 2,000 feet in length, by S. C. Bishop of New York city. The 16 miles laid, before the recent gale, was recovered in good condition. The cable to replace the portion lost off Cape Henry, was furnished by Mr. Bishop in five days. The shore end was landed at Cape Charles at four o'clock this (Sunday) afternoon, by Mr. W. Heise, assistant manager of government telegraphs, who has had the immense date charge of the work. Its completion, at this opportune moment, bringing the news of the splendid victory of the Monitor, and the sinking of the Merrimac, has saved the country a great anxiety and expense. The delay in completing the cable connection has been owing entirely to the continued boisterous weather.

New York, March 10.
The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool after noon of the 26th, and Queenstown 27th ult., arrived this morning. Gibraltar advices for the 18th say that the Sumter is still there—no signs of departure. The Tascorora is in Spanish waters, off Tangiers.

A Madrid telegram of the 26th, says: The captain of the Sumter was sent to Tangiers, at the instance of the American Consul at Gibraltar, by the commander of the Tascorora, who went to Tangiers for that purpose. It is reported that the Sumter appeared off the south of France.

Parliament proceedings were enlivened by a challenge from the O'Donoghue to Sir Robert Peel for expressions of the latter, which the latter considered personally offensive. Lord Palmerston got scent of the affair, and warned Peel against making himself a party to a breach of privilege, and brought the affair to the notice of the house. O'Donoghue apologized to the house, but made some sarcastic remarks in relation to Peel. A member gave notice that he will, on the 11th of March, move that the present state of maritime law, as it concerns belligerents and neutrals, is undefined, unsatisfactory, and calls for the early attention of the government.

FRANCE.—Prince Napoleon's recent remarks attracted considerable attention. Some members who gave utterance to strong anti-English sentiments were rebuked by ministers.

Jacob Bush & Co., African commission merchants, have suspended. It was reported that large insurances were being effected in London for French accounts, on goods per steamers from Havre to the confederate states.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.
Broadstuffs: Richardson & Co., Bigland & Co., Wakefield & Nash report flour dull and 6d lower. Extra state offered at 27s 6d per barrel. Wheat quiet and unchanged.

London.—Broadstuffs quiet, but no material change.
Quite a number of steamers arrived from St. Louis to-day, bound up the Cumberland and Tennessee rivers with merchandise.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

Fort Monroe, March 9.

The long expected confederate steamer Merrimac made her appearance yesterday afternoon. With the assistance of two gunboats which came out with her from Norfolk, she made an attack upon Newport News, and the naval vessels stationed at that place. The Merrimac was first seen from rampart of Fort Monroe, on her way to Newport News.

At about a quarter before one o'clock, two rebel gunboats followed her. They all carried a rebel flag at the stern, and had a French flag at the mast head. The Merrimac had a flag at her bows, which was described by some as a commodore's blue flag, and by others as a black flag.

The sides, bows and stern of the Merrimac were covered with iron plates, extending about two feet below the water's edge, and meeting above like the roof of a house. On her bows, on the water line, are two sharp iron points, resembling glances, about six or seven feet apart. The number of guns is stated at 12, but she might not have had so many. At her bows were seen guns projecting from long elliptical port holes.

The design of the enemy did not seem apparent till between 1 and 2 o'clock; by that time the Minnesota had got under way and was enroute for the scene of action. The Monitor, the flag ship, being disabled by the breaking of her shaft some time since, was taken in tow by two gunboats. About one o'clock the alarm gun was fired at Fort Monroe, and the whole garrison promptly turned out.

The rebel boats steadily pursued their way toward Newport News, the Merrimac turned the point and was lost to sight from the fort. The first shot was fired from the frigate Cumberland, at a little past 2 o'clock. The Sewall's Point battery then opened on the Minnesota, which was passing, and the Sawyer gun from the Rip Raps replied with a few shots at Sewall's Point. A thick smoke was soon seen to rise above Newport News Point, indicating that the battery there, as well as the Cumberland and Congress, were engaged.

The details of the action could not be seen from the fort, but a telegraphic dispatch was received, announcing that the Cumberland and Minnesota were in close quarters. After firing two guns, the latter, the Merrimac, struck her with her sharp bows, making a hole in her water line, seven feet in extent. The Cumberland commenced sinking, when the Merrimac backing a short distance, ran into her a second time, making another terrible hole in her, causing the water to run in at a furious rate. The Cumberland continued firing till the water entered her port-holes, when she careened over slowly, and finally sunk about 3 o'clock.

The Newport News battery and the guns of the Cumberland fired continuously upon the Merrimac but no apparent effect was produced upon her. The Minnesota got aground on the way up and could afford but little assistance.

Shortly before 3 o'clock, the Yorktown and Jamestown arrived from the James river. The former was disabled early in the afternoon and put ashore for repairs.

After sinking the Cumberland the Merrimac turned her attention to the Congress, and in less than an hour she disabled her. The latter was taken in tow by two gunboats immediately went alongside and took her and married in tow. The steamer was allowed to drift to the shore.

The frigate St. Lawrence arrived here during the afternoon, and without stopping her anchor proceeded up the river and followed the course of the Merrimac, like the rest of her full sister. The gunboat Minnesota was also seen in the afternoon, and was reported to have been disabled by the Merrimac. The latter was taken in tow by two gunboats, and was allowed to drift to the shore.

During the evening the Monitor arrived, and at once proceeded to take part in the action. During the night only occasional guns were fired. Reinforcements of men and ammunition were sent to Newport News, early in the afternoon, but little serious damage was done, and no one was killed.

This morning the conflict was renewed. Until the presence of the Monitor was known to the Merrimac, the latter engaged with the Minnesota, and but for the fortunate arrival of the Monitor, the Minnesota might have been lost. The Monitor and Merrimac engaged each other for three hours, without perceptible effect on either. They went alongside of each other once or twice, and seemed almost to run each other down, but they soon appeared again to renew the action. The Ericsson battery finally succeeded in forcing a long hole in the port side of the Merrimac, and she retired with the whole rebel fleet to Norfolk.

At about 1 o'clock the United States gunboat, the Sumter, was struck by the Merrimac in her boiler and was blown up. This morning the United States gunboat, the Sumter, was struck by the Merrimac in her boiler and was blown up. This morning the United States gunboat, the Sumter, was struck by the Merrimac in her boiler and was blown up.

The principal loss of life was on board the Cumberland, where it is thought as many as one hundred and fifty men must have been killed or drowned, but six lives were lost on board the Minnesota. According to the report of one of her officers, a rebel gunboat was cut in two, yesterday, by the Cumberland. The Merrimac is understood to have been under command of Commander Buchanan, late of the navy yard.

The Markets.
New York, March 10.
Receipts of wheat 10,772 bbls., market dull and declining, sales 5,800 bu., 3,350 5/4d super state, 3,505.60 extra western. Receipts of wheat 5,184 bu., market dull and nominally unchanged.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Evening Journal.

St. Louis, March 8.
I learn that a fight took place at Chain of Rocks, on Cuivre river, Lincoln county, Mo., between 100 rebels and a company of Col. Krekel's cavalry. The former were attacked by the latter and completely routed, with a loss of fifteen killed and wounded. They were nearly surrounded and in danger of being all captured, but by desperate exertions managed to make their escape with the loss mentioned. Col. Krekel had three men wounded, one of them mortally. He had sent to St. Charles for an additional company of infantry to pursue the enemy.

It has been suggested that the party that beaten and put to flight by Col. Krekel, were organized horse thieves and jawhawkers from Calhoun county, Illinois, and Lincoln county, Missouri, who were in search of plunder.

Correspondence of our army at Cross Hollow, Arkansas, dated March 1st, says: "Price, whose retreat is acknowledged on all hands to have been ably conducted, and refuge in the Boston mountains.—From two days ago, the rebels have been camped on the Cave Creek road, where McCulloch is posted one mile and a half distant on the Lees Creek road. The latter has burned down a beautiful little village, near the Indian frontier, known as Cane Hill. The supplies of the rebel army are obtained from Van Buren."

"It is stated on good authority that Price and McCulloch had a violent quarrel before leaving Cross Hollows, in the hope of occupying by Col. Carr."

"Major Garthright, of the federal army, says that Col. Coffin, of Dade county, Missouri, is in the vicinity of Pineville with five hundred men, and that he is recruiting forces there, for the purpose of capturing our trains."

"The train which had gone forward this morning was within one mile and a half of Keetsville, when that place was attacked. Capt. Montgomery very prudently turned it back, and covered the retreat to Cassville."

Maj. Wright also sends word that he learns from reliable sources that there 400 rebels at Stockton and 150 at White Horn, both places in Cedar county, Missouri. There are also 1,000 at King's Point and 90 near Millville, in a fort, in Dade county, Missouri. These parties are committing

depredations and swearing vengeance against the Union men.

CAIRO, March 9.
Matters at Cairo are quiet, nothing of interest having transpired in this immediate locality during the past twenty-four hours. Nothing has been received during the day from New Madrid, though it is supposed that skirmishing continues between the opposing forces in that locality.

A general engagement is expected the very soon, and will not probably be delayed longer than the coming week.

Large reinforcements of rebel troops are said to be gathering near Sacramento on the Tennessee river, determined to dispute vigorously the passage of General Grant at his army up that stream. It is reported that active preparations for defence are going on among them.

Twelve new rebel gunboats are reported as having arrived at Memphis within the past few days from New Orleans.

The tone of the latest southern paper which have been received to-day, indicates that the enemy will evacuate Hickman soon, and that they now intend making strong stand at Fort Randolph. Generals Hillyard and Johnston are now in command at that place.

John C. Breckinridge is reported to now lying dangerously ill at Jackson, Tennessee. His disease is delirium tremens. At last advices which the papers had received the health of Beauregard was believed. His sickness has been a protracted one, and his disease has thus far yielded no remedy.

Beauregard and Polk entertained high different views with regard to the propriety of evacuating Columbus. They became involved in a dispute upon the subject, with resolved itself into an open quarrel.

Floyd is said to have lately gone to Richmond after a reinforcement of troops to Tennessee.

Three private soldiers belonging to one of the Illinois regiments were accidentally drowned in the river last evening, while endeavoring to cross the Ohio in a skiff near Paducah.

The gunboat Benton took a trip up the river to try her engines. They work admirably.

[Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 7.
The rebel congress have unanimously adopted a preamble and resolution, setting forth that:

Whereas, The United States are waging war with the avowed purpose of compelling the confederate states to reunite with them under the same constitution and government, and which only tends to consolidate in one general government, and consequent destruction of the rights of states and of the results attained by secession; and whereas, the two sections in only exist together in the relation of oppressor and oppressed, because of the gnat preponderancy of power in the northern section, coupled with a dissimilarity of interests; therefore,

Resolved, That this congress do solemnly declare and publish to the world their alterable determination of the confederate states to suffer all the calamities of a protracted war, but never again to politically affiliate with a people guilty of the crimes of their soil and butchery of the citizens.

Mr. Paulkner denies, in a published letter, having made a Union speech at Martinsburg.

The 2d Massachusetts occupy the cotton house at Charlottesville where John Brown was tried. The regiment, while marching thither from Harper's Ferry, broke through the "John Brown chorus."

It is rumored that Mr. Toombs is to be made lieutenant general and put in command of the rebel army, and that he will inaugurate offensive warfare by throwing an immense military force into the Georgia coast.

Practical men estimate the franchise of the Pennsylvania Avenue railroad as worth a half million of dollars annually.

Major Myers, the head of the sign corps, has invented a rocket which carries up a parachute and leaves it in the air to descend slowly, displaying colored fires, scarlet, red and white, at intervals; the arrangement of these and the time of burning being indicative of words and phrases. Also, to facilitate night signaling, he has invented colored lights, termed asterisk signals. Successful experiments were recently made at midnight.

Mr. Foster's cotton land cultivation bill passed the senate this morning by the following vote:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Chandler, Clark, Collier, Dixon, Fessenden, Foote, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, Howe, King, Lane, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Simmons, Sumner, Tenby, Trumbull, Wade, Wiley, Wilmot and Wilson of Massachusetts, 26.

LEGAL.

CIRCUIT COURT—ROCK COUNTY.

J. Jay Knox, H. M. Knox and John J. Knox against J. M. Bunsater, Edward Clark, J. W. Abbott, Wm. S. Bunsater and Edward Knox.

BY virtue of a judgment of sale and foreclosure made by the circuit court for Rock County, made on the 30th day of June, 1891, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, I, the undersigned, public auctioneer, to the highest bidder, on

THE 2ND DAY OF MARCH, 1892,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the side walk in front of the Central Bank of Wisconsin, all the city of Janesville, Rock county, Wisconsin, all the lots and main piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being the city of Janesville aforesaid, known and distinguished as four rods off the north side of J. road, and the original village of Janesville, as much thereof as shall be necessary to make the amount due to said plaintiffs by virtue of said judgment.

BY virtue of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made by the circuit court for Rock county, 1st section, on the fourteenth day of December, A. D. 1881, in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendants

[illegible]

hundred square inches of water, as mentioned and described in a deed from Charles Stevens and Aliza A. wife, to said Isaac C. Norton, also the equal undivided one half part of that certain piece of land situate in the city of Jacksonville and described as follows: beginning one hundred feet south or southerly from the raceway which leads from the canal of the Jacksonville Water power to the saw mill owned formerly by Charles Stevens and P. A. Gil, situated on said Water power and at the southwest corner of a piece of land conveyed

BY A BYATT Smith, J. B. Duff and Martin D. Walker on their wives to Charles Stevens and P. A. Older on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1843, thence southerly along said canal eighty (80) feet, thence easterly parallel to the south line of said canal, to a corner of the Stevens and Older tract, said line of survey being 1843, to the bank of the river, thence northerly along said bank eighty feet to the southwest corner of said land described above, said, February 27th, 1849, the water to the place of beginning, (excepting and reserving a right of way twenty feet in width along a

canal across the lot hereby conveyed, and also the principal use of five hundred and fifty square inches of water, to be drawn through an aperture of that capacity under a four foot head, on the premises hereby conveyed, or upon any other premises, which the said portion of the second part may now have the right to said water upon or any water upon; or water sufficient under any other greater head to produce a power equal to the power produced by the aforesaid head, meaning hereby to convey the same interest in the above

second land, the Jamezville Water Power that was conveyed by O B Ford to Isaac M. Norton by deed on February 2, 1890. A D Lee, and not in any manner subject to interference, said water power was conveyed by O B Ford to Ann M C Smith, which conveyance is made, subject to all of the covenants, conditions, reservations and agreements in proportion to the water conveyed contained in the above-said deeds from A H Smith, J B Doe and Martin O Walker and their heirs above referred to, and bearing date, on February 27, 1840, and the other December 30th, 1850.

S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff
KNOWLTON & JACKSON, Plff's Attys. de19d3m

IN CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Bethel W Bartholomew against Lott Blanchard, &
Blanchard, William Whinnail and Lucy C R W
Fall.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and order
of foreclosure and sale of the circuit court in and

Rock county, made in the above entitled action on the 17th day of December, 1861, in favor of the state, be named plaintiff, and against the above named defendant, as follows, I will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder,

ON THE 1st DAY OF APRIL, A D 1862.

at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the noon entrance to Lippin's block, in the city of Janesville, in the county of Rock, Wisconsin, the following described property and real estate, viz: all of that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate, lying and

ing in the City of Janesville, Rock County, Wisconsin, is described as follows to wit:—the west half of the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of the northwestern quarter of section No. twenty-six (26), in township thirty-three (33) north, range No. twelve (12) east, containing five acres, be the same more or less. Dated December 30, 1881.

S. J. M. PUTNAM, Sheriff
of Rock County
d30318m

J. W. D. PARKER,
Plf's Atty.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF ROCK
Richard E Holcomb, plaintiff, against William S. Mc-
Wol, Lorena V. Rockwell, Elzazar Dede, Char-
les, Peter Van Datten, Solomon Lall, William
Daggert, Henry D. Bassett, D. Robert Mills, G.
Randolph, Albert Bennett, Samuel S. Hedge, H.
Hodge and Chasity Rasmussen, defendants.

This State of Wisconsin to the above named defend-
YOU are hereby summoned and required to answer the

herewith served upon you, and to see a copy of my answer to the said complaint on the subscribers' office, in the city and county of Racine, within ten days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of said service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the said plaintiff apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint; said complaint is on file in the office of the clerk of said court, at the city of Janesville, in said county of Rock.

Witness, the Hon. David Noggle, judge of the
judicial circuit for the state of Wisconsin
[L. S.] the city of Janesville, this 20th day of Dec-
ber, A D 1891. SEYMOUR & FULLER,
LEVI ALDER, Clerk. [ja22d7w] Plff's Attorney

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Samuel G. Butler against George B. Ely, Caroline B.
William B. Skidmore, William Amerson, John A.

pleton, David S. Appleton, Samuel F. Appleton, Domin
min F. Hallett, George H. Davis, Charles S. Davis,
Harr H. Tallman, Samuel Firman, John G. Davis,
Harr H. Noble, Eliza W. Creveling, Samuel W. G
son and Samuel D. Beach.

IN pursuance and by virtue of a judgment and de
cret of foreclosure and sale, rendered in the above a
cted action on the 13th day of December, A.D. 188
favor of the above named plaintiff and against the ab
named defendants, I will sell at public auction, to

THE 20th DAY of MARCH, 1862,

Wisconsin, and known and distinguished as lots n-
bers six (6), seven (7) and eight (8) of block thirty-e-
(38) of the original plot of the village of Janesville.
E. E. BOIES, S. J. M. TUTNAM,
de77d4m Plaintiff's Atty. Sheriff of Rock County

STATE OF WISCONSIN,
CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

John R. Cameron, agst Richardson Cameron, Mary
Cameron, Ole O Onsgaard, Frank Cameron, Myr-

IN pursuance, and by virtue of the judgment of the Court in and to the above entitled cause, the said premises were sold on the 14th day of December, 1861, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the defendants above named, to the highest bidder, for cash, to wit: \$1000.00. I shall offer for sale, and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the steps in front of the Myers' Hotel, on Main street, in the city of Danvers, in said county of Essex, on THE 20th DAY OF MARCH 1862.

at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described mortgaged premises, to wit:—All that certain piece, parcel, tract of land situated in and being in the town of Plymouth, in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and known and distinguished as follows, to wit:—The west half of the east west quarter of section twenty, township number two north of range eleven, east, containing eighty acres or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy judgment and the expenses of said sale. Dated Dec

ber 16, 1901.

S. J. M. PUTNAM,
SHERIFF ROCK CO., WIS.
BENNETT, CASSIDAY & GIBBS, PRIN. ATTYS. del7

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Evon D. Heath, Edwin R. Heath and Lucy L. Heath
Plaintiffs, by Joseph F. Willard, their guardian, against
Rock County Agricultural Society and Mechanics
Defendants.

IN pursuance, and by virtue of the judgment of the Court in the above entitled cause, the following premises were sold at public sale and sale rendered in the above entitled cause on the 12th day of December, 1861, in favor of the above named plaintiff and against the defendant above named, I shall offer for sale and sell, at 9 o'clock, auctioneer the highest bidder, on the steps in front of the Mylly House, on Main street, in the city of Jacksonville, in Florida, on

THE 20th DAY of MARCH, 1862,
at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that

the following described mortgages, mortgages, and all that certain piece, parcel or tract of land lying and being in the county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, known and described as follows, to-wit:—bounded on the north by the south line of the road laid out on section number one (1), in township number two (2) north of range number twelve (12) east, commencing at the point of intersection of the dunnellville and Beloit road and road running from Monterey, in said city, east to Racine and running west to Second street in Mont-

the Jamesville and Beolt road running along the line of said section number one (1); on the south side of said section number one (1) a line drawn parallel with the first mentioned road, consisting of forty (40) rods south therefrom, and on the west side of said line drawn parallel with the said Jamesville and Beolt road the distance of fifty rods west thereof from, containing ten (10) acres of land, exclusive of highway, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to make a full judgment and expenses of said suit; Donee, December 10, 1861. S. J. B. PUTNAM JR., De-
 19

BARNETT, CASHBARY & GIBBS,
de17d3m
of Rock Co., W.
plaintiffs Attorneys.